noiſe in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.
Bacon's Natural Hiſt. N° 151.

2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube, filled with combuſtible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noiſe it makes. The fuſee, being ſet on fire, burns ſlowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, burſting the ſhell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the uſe of *bombs* in beſieging towns. The largeſt are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented, is not known, and the time is uncertain, ſome fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon miſſive iron pours,
And in the ſlaught'ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To Bomb. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilſt Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on ſecure,
To *bomb* the monks, and ſcare the ladies. *Prior.*

Bomb-chest. *n. ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt*.] A kind of cheſt filled uſually with bombs, and ſometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with thoſe who ſtand on it. They are now much diſuſed. *Chambers.*

Bomb-ketch. } *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhip, ſtrongly built, to bear
Bomb-vessel. } the ſhock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-veſſels*, hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has in its arſenal gallies and men of war. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bo'mbard. *n. ſ.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obſolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge ſtones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houſes. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To Bomba'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is ſtruck on the Engliſh failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Bombardi'er. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

The *bombardier* toſſes his balls ſometimes into the midſt of a city, with a deſign to fill all around him with terrour and combuſtion. *Tatler*, N° 88.

Bomba'rdment. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet ſecure from a *bombardment*, though it is not ſo expoſed as formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bo'mbasin. *n. ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr.. from *bombycinus*, ſilken, Lat.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff, for mourning.

Bo'mbast. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to be derived from *Bombaſtius*, one of the names of Paracelſus; a man remarkable for ſounding profeſſions, and unintelligible language.] Fuſtian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, ſoldiers *bombaſt*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are ſtrong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombaſt*, unnatural, and mere madneſs, becauſe they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden's State of Innocence, Preface.*

Bo'mbast. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] High ſounding; of big ſound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpoſe,
Evades them with a *bombaſt* circumſtance,
Horribly ſtuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Bombila'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe; report.

How to abate the vigour, or ſilence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is ſaid to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almoſt take off the report, and alſo the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 5.

Bomby'cinous. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of ſilk. *D.*

Bona roba. n. ſ. [Ital. a fine gown.] A whore.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Bonāsus. n. ſ. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

Bonchre'tien. n. ſ. [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener. See Pear.

Bond. *n. ſ.* [bonb, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its ſenſes, *bond*, or *band*. See Band.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one ſend his contemplation to the extremities of the univerſe, and ſee, what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion.

Obſerve, in working up the walls, that no ſide of the houſe, nor any part of the walls, be wrought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, ſo that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

4. Chains; impriſonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge, worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts*, xxiii. 29.

5. Cement of union; cauſe of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O bleſſed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a ſum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle *bond*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
What if I ne'er conſent to make you mine;
My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they ſay are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majeſty
According to my *bond*, no more nor leſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Take which you pleaſe, it diſſolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

Bond. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from gebonden, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

Bo'ndage. *n. ſ.* [from *bond*.] Captivity; impriſonment; ſtate of reſtraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* conſiſts my glory. *Sidney, b.* ii.
Say, gentle princeſs, would you not ſuppoſe
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?—
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a ſlave in baſe ſervility. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* i.

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the priſon'd bird,
And ſing our *bondage* freely. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He muſt reſolve by no means to be enſlaved, and brought under the *bondage* of obſerving oaths, which ought to vaniſh, when they ſtand in competition with eating or drinking, or taking money. *South.*

The king, when he deſign'd you for my guard,
Reſolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

If ſhe has a ſtruggle for honour, ſhe is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the ſtory its turn that way. *Pope; notes on Iliad.*

Bo'ndmaid. *n. ſ.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman ſlave.

Good ſiſter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourſelf,
To make a *bondmaid* and a ſlave of me. *Shakeſp. T. Shrew.*

Bo'ndman. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man ſlave.

Amongſt the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore ſo great ado ſhould be made; the maſter to preſent his ſlave in ſome court, to take him by the hand, and not only to ſay, in the hearing of the publick magiſtrate, I will that this man become free; but, after thoſe ſolemn words uttered, to ſtrike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be ſhaved off, the magiſtrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 1.

O freedom! firſt delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their maſters find. *Dryden.*

Bondse'rvant. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervant*.] A ſlave; a ſervant without the liberty of quitting his maſter.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee; thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a *bondſervant*. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

Bondse'rvice. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervice*.] The condition of a bondſervant; ſlavery.

Upon thoſe did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondſervice*.
1 *Kings*, ix. 21.

Bo'ndslave. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſlave*.] A man in ſlavery; a ſlave.

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondſlave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commandments, than that young princeſs was. *Sidney, b.* ii.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman ſhe is become a *bondſlave*. 1 *Mac.* ii. 11.

Commonly the *bondſlave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondſlave*. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

Bo'ndsman. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A ſlave.

Carnal greedy people, without ſuch a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondſmen* and beaſts. *Decb. Ph. Theol.*

2. A perſon bound, or giving ſecurity for another.

Bo'ndswoman. *n. ſ.* [from *band* and *woman*.] A woman ſlave.

My lords, the ſenators
Are ſold for ſlaves, and their wives for *bondſwomen*.
Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.

BONE. *n. ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal are made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres, as thoſe of the muſcles. In a fœtus they are porous, ſoft, and eaſily diſcerned. As their pores fill with a ſubſtance of their own nature, ſo they increaſe, harden, and grow cloſe to one another. They are all ſpongy, and full of little cells, or are of a conſiderable firm thickneſs, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and ſtrong membrane, called the perioſteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not eaſily put out of joint. But, becauſe the middle of the *bone* ſhould be ſtrong, to ſuſtain its alloted weight, and reſiſt accidents, the fibres are there more cloſely compacted together, ſupporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and conſequently not ſo eaſily broken, as it muſt have been, had it been ſolid and ſmaller. *Quincy.*

Thy *bones* are marrowleſs, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it.

Like Æſop's hounds, contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*

3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.

Puſs had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily ſwallows meat that has no bones.

5. Bones. A ſort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. Bones. Dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky fice:
To ſhun ames ace that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden's Perſ.*

To Bone. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh.

Bo'nelace. *n. ſ.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, ſuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*

We deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure, and fooliſhly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childiſh gewgaw ribbands and *bonelace*. *Spectator*, N° 99.

Bo'neless. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Without bones.

I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneleſs* gums,
And daſht the brains out. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To Bo'neset. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet*.] To reſtore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg ſet in the country by one pretending to *boneſetting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Bo'nesetter. *n. ſ.* [from *boneſet*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken or luxated bones.

At preſent my deſire is only to have a good *boneſetter*.
Denham's Sophy.

Bo'nfire. *n. ſ.* [from *bon*, good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for ſome publick cauſe of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

How came ſo many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, ſhe had abuſed and deceived her people. *South.*

Full ſoon by *bonfire*, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was paſſing well. *Gay.*

Bo'ngrace. *n. ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. *Skinner.*

I have ſeen her beſet all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewell on Providence.*

Bo'nnet. *n. ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having ſtretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee buſſing the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of veiling the *bonnet* in their ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Bo'nnet. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the ſaliant angles of the glacis; being paliſadoed round: of late alſo uſed before the angles of baſtions, and the points of ravelins.

Bo'nnet *à preſtre*, or prieſt's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards. It differs from the double tenaille, becauſe its ſides, inſtead of being parallel, grow narrow at the gorge, and open wider at the front.

Bo'nnets. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail of a ſhip, when theſe are too narrow or ſhallow to cloath the maſt, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

Bo'nnily. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handſomely; plumply.

Bo'nniness. *n. ſ.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handſomeneſs; plumpneſs.

Bo'nny. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh dialect.]

1. Handſome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him;
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beaſt he lov'd ſo well. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy ſtrain,
Till *bonny* Sufan ſped acroſs the plain. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe.

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakeſp. Much ado about N.*

3. It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation for *plump*.

Bonny-clabber. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in ſome counties for ſour buttermilk.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to jabber,
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we ſtudious to enquire,
Who votes for manours, who for hire. *Swift.*

Bo'num magnum. n. ſ. See Plum; of which it is a ſpecies.

Bo'ny. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Conſiſting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, faſtened to a round *bony* limb, and ſtretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomiſts, called *tympanum*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Full of bones.

Bo'by. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology; *Henſhaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef* ridiculouſly; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *boho*, fooliſh, Span. *Junius* finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottiſh word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow*; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Young maſter next muſt riſe to fill him wine,
And ſtarve himſelf to ſee the *booby* dine. *King.*

Book. *n. ſ.* [boc, Sax. ſuppoſed from *boc*, a beech; becauſe they wrote on beechen boards, as *liber* in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Receive the ſentence of the law for ſins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

But in the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as freſh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a ſort of dumb teachers; they cannot anſwer ſudden queſtions, or explain preſent doubts: this is properly the work of a living inſtructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The firſt *book* we divide into ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe chapters paſt. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Prouder, than ruſtling in unpaid for ſilk:
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncroſs'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was ſo much *in his books*, that, at his deceaſe, he left me the lamp by which he uſed to write his lucubrations. *Addiſon.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but ſermons *without book*, ſermons which ſpend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker, b.* v. § 21.

To Book. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter in a book.

I beſeech your grace, let it be *booked* with the reſt of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad elſe, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

He made wilful murder high treaſon; he cauſed the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they ſhould make anſwer.
Davies on Ireland.

Book-keeping. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording the tranſactions of a man's affairs, in ſuch a manner, that at any time he may thereby know the true ſtate of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearneſs and expedition. *Harris.*

Bo'okbinder. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to bind books.

Bo'okful. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crouded with undigeſted knowledge.

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